

Standard 7-1 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the colonial expansion of European powers and their impact on world government in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

7-1.5 Summarize the characteristics of European colonial power in Asia and their effects on the society and culture of Asia, including global trade patterns and the spread of various religions. (H, G, P, E)

Taxonomy Level: B 2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

Previous/future knowledge:

In 6th grade, students summarized the course of the Crusades and explained their effects, including their role in spreading Christianity and in introducing Asian and African ideas and products to Europe (6-3.3). Students also used a map to illustrate the principal routes of exploration and trade between Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas during the age of European exploration (6-6.1). Students illustrated the exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technology throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas (known as the Columbian Exchange), and explained the effects on the people of these regions (6-6.3).

In Global Studies, students will explain the rise and growth of Christianity during the classical era; including patterns of expansion across continents, the effects of diffusion on religious beliefs and traditions, and the influence of Christianity on culture and politics (GS-1.3).

It is essential for students to possess a geographic awareness of Europe and Asia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and of the nations/empires on these continents that interacted with one another – interaction prompted primarily through trade and the advent of global European colonization and expansion. It is important for students to have the ability to work with maps in this indicator and to be able to put the European impact on Asia in the context of the growing European influence across the world. Students should be able to recognize similarities and differences of this European influence across the regions. As a region, Asia was distinctly different than the New World and Africa in that it possessed highly advanced, prosperous, relatively modern, and militarily strong civilizations. Because of these characteristics, European dealings with Asia was, more or less, based on an association of “equals”. This equality prompted Europe and Asia to largely engage in mutually beneficial trade relationships. To facilitate this relationship, European nations were allowed to establish a trade “presence” in Asia which was largely based in port cities and along the coastal regions. During most of the 17th and 18th centuries there was no significant European colonization in Asia comparable to that which existed in the New World. However, the establishment and acceptance of European presence in these port cities would serve Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries as it expanded its influence and instituted a true colonial presence in Asia. Students should understand that while Europe did not initially engage in the colonization methods utilized in the New World, it still had a profound impact on the society and culture of these civilizations that did. The most important outcome of this relationship was the opening of

Asian markets and society to European influence. For centuries Asian civilizations had largely developed in isolation from one another and from the European world. With the opening and eventual expansion of trade relationships this tradition of isolation began to break down and the introduction of European ideas transpired. This growing interaction led to a change in Asian economies which became more dependent on European trade and markets. Among other things this trade created a more prosperous merchant class in Asian societies that was closely aligned with Europeans. Furthermore, since European culture was based largely on Christian teachings there was significant exposure to these teachings. The colonization efforts and the established presence of Christian missionaries would not have an extensive impact on Asia until the 19th and 20th centuries.

It is not essential for students to know the names of the explorers, traders, or leaders of either Europe or Asia during this era. While students should be able to recognize the general trade patterns and the establishment of a European presence in Asia, it is not essential that they be able to identify all the cities and locations engaged in trade.

Assessment guidelines: This indicator requires students to be able to **summarize** so assessments should focus on the general traits of the European impact in Asia. It would be appropriate to use maps to **describe** and **explain** trade patterns and the basis of European and Asian interaction. It would be suitable for assessments to **compare** European impact in Asia with its influence in the New World (7-1.3) and Africa (7-1.4) and to **identify** and/or **describe** the critical characteristics of this influence.